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Suicidology and suicide prevention

P03-308 - Evaluation of suicide prevalence in hospitalized patients in an Iranian hospital

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Introduction

Suicide is a tragic occurrence that is the end choice for attempter suicide, with due attention to our personal society is going to modernization attempt to suicide is increasing, and then we want to study about agents and causes of this tragic event.

Materials & methods

The way of work and research was done in the case of descriptive studying. Information and statistics were extracted from files and documents in Fatemi Hospital and Analyzed and studied by Chi-square.

Results

The results of the research that from the patients, 18.42% attempted to suicide or self-mutilation. Studies show that more prevalence of attempt was in, male gender (58.6%) and young peoples (37.1%), citizen (55.7%), schizophrenic patients (31.4%) and single persons (49.3%) and individuals with middle level of education and economic situation (53.1%); and most of the patients were drug abusers (60%). the more stimulant that patients were described was grief and indignation and depression (88.6%). Spring the more season was attempted to suicide (37.1%).

Discussion

Our findings suggest Prevention of suicide in schizophrenia is likely to result from treatment of affective symptoms, improving adherence to treatment, and maintaining special vigilance in patients with risk factors, These findings reveal that despite recent increases to the study of suicide by social work researchers, they have contributed limited evidenced based knowledge in the last twenty-six years on the treatment or prevention of suicide or suicide-related behaviors. The article outlines the risk factors for suicide and discusses the implications for clinical social work practice and research.

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